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# Vietnam Report

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27 December 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2417

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HO CHI MINH CITY COUNTERS SMUGGLERS, FORGERS

OW040127 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Summary] Dear friends: Implementing the relevant political bureau resolution, Ho Chi Minh City, in the recent past, has applied measures for strengthening market management and restoring order in distribution-circulation and has scored initial achievements. The following article by Trieu Xuan, a Voice of Vietnam's resident correspondent in Ho Chi Minh City, reflects the city's related efforts.

In pre-liberation days, Saigon was a commercial center, with all the characteristics of a capitalist market. "Following liberation, Saigon, renamed Ho Chi Minh City, over the past 7 years has encountered many difficulties in its process of changing from a former counterrevolutionary center into a big city, an economic-cultural center of our socialist regime. The city's bouregois traders, though already reeducated, have been seeking, in all forms and with all means possible, to reemerge as controllers of the market." Their main tricks consist of speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting, bribing cadres and stealing state property.

During the time when the city encountered great difficulties in production and material supplies, the city's market situation was really complicated. The city bourgeoisie manipulated the market, exerting their influence of the trading of rare commodities, as well as common goods needed for the everyday life of the local people. As a result, cadres, workers and laboring people faced great difficulties in their lives. Therefore, over the past 7 years, a fierce struggle has been waged on the distribution-circulation front, between the socialist and capitalist paths.

It may be said that a struggle against the speculators, smugglers and counterfeiters is occurring daily and hourly. "During the first 9 months of this year, the city's economy-protection forces, along with other services and sectors, uncovered and handled more than 200 cases of speculation and smuggling. They have recovered 205 taels of gold, 203 taels of silver, nearly U.S.\$10,000, millions of dong in state-bank notes, 26 kilos of opium, and hundreds of thousands of packets of foreign-made cigarettes. Since 25 July, they have recorded more than 300,000 liters of petroleum, oil and lubricants. In addition, during the process, they detected many tax-evading installations and, consequently, collected more than 5 million dong in evaded taxes." The counterfeiters manufacture all kinds of essential commodities, ranging from Western drugs, cigarettes

baby powder and cosmetics to cement, monosodium glutamate, liquor, beer, fake papers, counterfeit lottery tickets, seals and bank notes. "At a counterfeit-cigarette manufacturing installation in Nguyen Duy Street, 8th Precinct, the owner had 3 printing machines and 55 printing models for foreign-made cigarette brands. A fake coffee-producing installation in Nguyen Cong Tru Street consumed hundreds of tons of corn daily [mooix ngayf tieeu thuj hangf trawm taans ngoo]."

A dishonest dealers' very damaging market-manipulating trick is bribing cadres and stealing state property, material supplies and raw materials. "Over the past 9 months, the city's economic-protection force has uncovered more than 40 million dong worth of stolen state property and punished the culprits."

"Implementing the relevant political bureau resolution, Ho Chi Minh City has applied various measures for strengthening market management and restoring order on the distribution-circulation front. It has also devised measures for motivating the masses' participation in managing and controlling the market and in struggling against dishonest dealers, speculators, hoarders and counterfeiters. Meanwhile, it has further strengthened the socialist trading system and developed the capabilities of the marketing-consumer cooperatives." "In Go Vap District, acting on local people's tips, the local public security force seized a fake detergent manufacturing installation in the 8th ward and uncovered 29 cases of dishonest business transactions, recovering for the state more than 1 million dong, 10 tons of chemical fertilizer, more than 10 tons of discarded materials, and tens of thousands of liters of peanut oil."

"In the 11th Precinct, local people have helped the public security force uncover 12 cases of theft of state property and 46 cases of speculation, smuggling, and counterfeiting, thereby recovering for the state millions of dong worth of goods.

During their talks with me, the comrade chief of the city's public security service and deputy chief of the city's trade service stressed the necessity to further motivate the masses to control the market. However, the city's state-run trading service plays an important role. What really matters, in my view, is procurement and full control of commodities and prevention of their loss through ineffective control.

CSO: 4209/114

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' ON BUSH'S AFRICAN TOUR

OW291219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[From the Press Review for 26 November]

[Text] Under the title, "Mr Bush's Unwelcome Visit," Dang Ngoc commentary in today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says:

U.S. Vice President Bush has just concluded his nearly-2-week-long official tour, his first, to seven African nations, from southern to eastern and western Africa: Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Zaire. In all the countries he visited, Bush tried hard to publicize U.S. concern and aid to African countries in a spirit of cooperation and correctness. Probably Mr Bush's wooing skills were not too bad, but he failed to elicit favorable reactions from the host countries, because to all African peoples, what matters is not words, but acts and the true nature of Washington policies toward that continent.

Quoting concrete documents and facts, the commentary continues: The trip by Bush as representative of President Reagan is, in fact, a step to further concretize Uncle Sam's insidious neocolonialist policy in America [as heard].

The commentary stresses: Despite his efforts to visit many places and his lavish wooing, the U.S. diplomat failed to achieve his objectives of impairing the African people's struggle to liberate the last colonies in that continent and blunting the increasingly stronger trend in African countries to struggle against the imperialist countries to liberate themselves, regain their economic independence, establish friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries, and make positive contributions to the cause of preserving peace and security in the region and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4209/114



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UNESCO DELEGATE ON NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

OW011854 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Dec (VNA)--Vietnam has urged UNESCO to promote the implementation of a new world economic order alongside decolonization in the political, economic and cultural domains.

Speaking at an extraordinary session of the UNESCO General Assembly in Paris on 27 November, Cu Huy Can, head of the Vietnam delegation, in his observation of the present world situation condemned imperialism for deliberately creating tension in the hope of regaining its lost interests he also condemned big nation expansionism and hegemonism for joining imperialism in creating regional tension to fish in troubled waters.

"There is now a nuclear war danger to mankind," he said, "it is, therefore, necessary to mobilize the world people for the defence of peace. All educational, cultural and scientific circles must be mobilized into this movement."

Cu Huy Can went on: "Thanks to the world people's increasing consciousness and to some responsible governments, particularly the Soviet Government, the whole world has lived in peace for the longest period in this century. However, world peace can only be consolidated on the basis of the establishment of fair relations between countries in the economic and cultural fields. To this end, national and human rights must be ensured and closely associated with each other. National freedom is a guarantee for individual freedom."

He drew the participants' attention to the special importance of information work and to the urgent need of establishing a new international information order.

CSO: 4200/195

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' HAILS NATIONAL DAY OF ALBANIA

OW010837 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Nov (VNA)--"The Vietnamese people admire the Albanian people's tradition of staunch struggle against foreign aggressors," says NHAN DAN today in connection with the 70th Independence Day and the 38th Liberation Day of Albania.

The paper says: "Seventy years ago, in the land of national hero Skanderbeg, the people's natal conference in Vlone declared Albania an independent state. This was the result of a hard struggle lasting five whole centuries against Turkish domination. Thirty years later, the Albanian people, upholding the glorious tradition of independence and freedom and led by the communist party--forerunner of the present party of labour--carried out a people's revolution, fighting with courage against fascism and completely liberating their country."

"Working creatively and industriously to build their country over the past 38 years," the paper continues, "the Albanian people have overcome many hardenings and made great achievements.

"Beginning as a poor, backward agricultural country, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has acquired a developed industry and agriculture with considerable progress in science and technology and a flourishing national culture."

NHAN DAN notes that agriculture has made a considerable advance, meeting domestic demands for food and raw materials. Income in 1975-1980 increased by 21.4 per cent over the previous five-year plan, and this year's wheat and maize crops are good in spite of prolonged dryness.

The paper also mentions the tasks and orientations for economic development in 1981-1985 as set by the Eighth Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania in November 1981. It continues by saying:

"The friendship and mutual assistance between the Vietnamese and Albanian peoples are of long standing.

"We sincerely thank Albania for its sympathy and valuable support during our past resistance to U.S. aggression and in our present struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for national defence and socialist construction."

The paper wishes the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Party of Labour, new success in socialist construction. "May the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Albania further consolidate and develop," the paper concludes.

CSO: 4200/195

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN SUPPORT--Hanoi, 3 Dec (VNA)--Ambassador Le Kim Chung, representative of the Vietnamese U.N. permanent mission, has hailed the Palestinian people's struggle as a positive factor of peace and security in the Middle East. Speaking at the recent debate on Palestine, the ambassador urged the U.N. General Assembly to take stronger measures to clear obstacles and to help the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable rights. Le Kim Chung also called for practical steps to increase assistance to the Palestinian people's just cause. "In this spirit," Le Kim Chung said, "Vietnam welcomes an early international conference to work out a fair, durable solution to this question in the interests of national independence, peace and security in the Middle East and elsewhere." Le Kim Chung blamed the United States for Israel's arrogance and for the worsening situation in the Middle East. [Text] [OW031317 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 3 Dec 82]

CONDOLENCES TO POLAND--Hanoi, 3 Dec (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of condolences to his Polish counterpart Wojciech Jaruzelski. The message said: "We are deeply grieved at learning that 17 Polish miners and firemen had laid down their lives while trying to save the Dimitrov Coal Mine in Bytom. "On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I send to you and through you, our profound condolences to the victims' families." [Text] [OW032002 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 3 Dec 82]

LAO PARTY LECTURERS--Hanoi, 4 Dec (VNA)--A group of lecturers of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee paid a visit to Quang Nam-Danang, Vietnam's central coastal province, from November 29 to December 3. The Lao guests led by Ouday Sisavang, department head of the Lao Party Central Committee's propaganda and training commission, had working sessions with their Vietnamese colleagues in Danang City and in the district town of Hoi An. They also visited several economic and cultural establishments in the province. They attended a 500-strong meeting held in Danang City on December 2 in celebration of the Seventh National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. [Text] [OW040801 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 4 Dec 82]

USSR SOCCER TEAM--Hanoi, 8 Dec (VNA)--The Soviet soccer team "Dynamo Kirov" today visited Ho Chi Minh City where it met the team of the city custom office in a friendly match and won one to nil (1-0). The visit is part of the current trip of the Soviet team to a number of socialist countries on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW082142 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 8 Dec 82]

VIETNAMESE WOMEN IN USSR--A report quotes the Soviet press as saying that a group of 738 young Vietnamese women recently arrived in Rostov City on the Don River to study and work. These young women will certainly be homesick because they have never been away from their homeland before. They, however, will be happy to have the opportunity to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union for the first time in their life. [BK301618 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Nov 82 p 2 BK]

GIFT FROM USSR--On 26 November at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi, the State Science and Technology Commission held a ceremony to receive all the scientific and technical information equipment currently on display in the Soviet scientific and technical information showroom. Soviet ambassador to the SRV Chaplin read the decision of the Soviet Government over all this equipment as a gift to Vietnam. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Nov 82 BK]

SOVIET DELEGATION--On 2 December, the economic delegation led by Soviet Vice Premier Makeyev visited the Bim Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa Province, which has been built with Soviet aid. Vice Premier Tran Quynh, VCP Central Committee member, chief of our economic delegation, and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam Chaplin accompanied the Soviet delegation. The delegation was welcomed at the plant by Building Minister Phan Ngoc Tuong and various local leaders. It was then briefed by the plant director on the situation of production and construction in the plant. [BK050534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/114

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### GUIDELINES SET FOR MINISTRIES' GOODS-PURCHASING TASK

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 31-32

[ Text of circular providing guidelines for division of purchasing job between the domestic trade and foreign trade sectors ]

[Text] To closely combine the activities of the domestic- and foreign-trade sectors in the field of circulation of goods and domestic market management, the two ministries provide these guidelines for the division of purchases of goods for export and domestic consumption:

1. The foreign trade sector directly purchases the goods that are solely or primarily for export in the concentrated-production zones and the goods that require specific treatment in terms of harvesting technique, storage, packing and transportation for export. Wherever it is not convenient for the foreign trade sector to set up a purchasing network, it assigns the district commercial corporation of the domestic trade sector to do the purchasing job.

After the purchases have been made, the foreign trade sector is responsible for giving to the domestic trade sector the share of goods for domestic consumption, in full compliance with the state plan norms, the state directed prices and quality specifications as contained in contracts.

2. Except for the goods the foreign trade sector purchases directly as it has been mentioned in point 1, the domestic trade sector directly purchases agricultural products, foods and forest products that help to satisfy the domestic consumption need and export. After the purchases have been made, the domestic trade sector is responsible for selecting goods on the basis of the export criteria and delivering them to the foreign trade sector, in full compliance with the state plan norms, the state directed prices and quality specifications as contained in contracts.

3. In the case the two sectors fail to carry out the purchasing plan because of production encountering difficulties, the two ministries will work with the State

Planning Commission to adjust in a rational manner the export and domestic consumption plan norms so as to avoid creating excessive effects on export or domestic consumption.

4. As to the agricultural, forest and sea products that must go through industrial processing in order to become the goods for export or domestic consumption, the factories purchase them directly and then deliver the finished products directly to the foreign or domestic trade sector in accordance with the state plan norms.

5. As to the goods that do not satisfy export requirements or are unexportable (consisting of agricultural products, foods, processed products and fine art and handicraft articles), the foreign trade sector is responsible for delivering all of them to the central wholesale corporations of the domestic trade sector (if this involves a large batch of goods that can be stored for a long time), or to the local corporations of the domestic trade sector (if this involves a small batch of goods or the kind of goods that require short-term storage and fresh or raw foods) for distribution to satisfy the consumption needs in the country. The foreign trade sector does not organize retailing of consumer goods in the domestic market.

Prices of the above-mentioned products being bought and sold among units of the two sectors are calculated in one of these two ways:

In accordance with state retail prices minus the commercial discount, if these are the kind of goods that the domestic trade sector must sell at state retail prices.

In accordance with the prices agreed upon by both sides.

6. About supplying producers with materials and commodities to encourage them to sell their products to the state, the two sectors will exactly follow the state regulations or discuss with each other to seek a unified way before proceeding with it, thus avoiding the situation in which the two sectors compete with each other in purchasing products. The products that the domestic trade sector purchases and then delivers to the foreign trade sector for export are also entitled to the same norms for supplying of materials and commodities applicable to purchases for export as set for the foreign trade sector.

As to the goods that a sector is assigned to purchase, this sector has to draw up plans projecting the need for materials to be requested from the state.

7. To fully use the capacities of storehouses and the material and technical base of the two sectors, the two ministries ask the units of these sectors to coordinate their activities and to help each other on the basis of socialist cooperation by letting each other rent storehouses, means and the material and technical base from each other and support each other in resolving difficulties.

8. The division of purchases of some specific goods between the two sectors is as follows:

a. The domestic trade sector purchases all meat hogs, beef cattle, domestic fowls, chicken and duck eggs, jute used as raw material, products made of jute for domestic consumption, green bean, black bean, oil seeds and secondary forest products like palm leaves, nam huong [*Agaricus rhinocerotis*], moc nhi [*Auricularia polytricha*], etc.

b. The foreign trade sector purchases coffee, cinnamon, anise, lacquer, cardamom, tung seeds, castor-oil seeds, all vegetables and tubers, fresh fruits for direct export (without processing), black bean, duck feathers, etc.

c. The division of areas for purchases of some specific goods is as follows:

- Soybean: The foreign trade sector purchases it in the Mekong River delta provinces; the domestic trade sector in Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh and provinces north of Thuan Hai.

- Sesame: The foreign trade sector purchases it in An Giang, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Thuan Hai Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

- Unshelled peanut: The foreign trade sector purchases it in Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac and Tay Ninh Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

- Jute: The foreign trade sector purchases it in Hai Hung and Thai Binh Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

- Pepper: The foreign trade sector purchases it in Kien Giang and Binh Tri Thien Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

When the areas that have been assigned to the domestic trade sector become through zoning the specialized-cultivation zones that serve export, the two ministries will discuss a new division of work.

d. The products from the state enterprises and state farms to be put aside for domestic consumption or export are delivered directly to the domestic or foreign trade sector in accordance with the state plan norms.

The division of work as mentioned above is to be carried out beginning on 1 January 1982; all business units of both sectors must actively hand over the work and ensure getting hold of the sources of goods to be purchased for the state.



All commercial services and foreign trade organizations are responsible for closely coordinating the organization of achieving the division of purchases and consumption of products as stipulated in this circular. If there are any unexpected difficulties, they must be reported so that the two ministries could solve them.

Hanoi, 9 November 1981

signed: Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac  
Home Trade Minister Tran Phuong

5598

CSO: 4209/90

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TALKS ABOUT EXPORT BY LOCALITIES

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 3-6

[ Abridged text of speech by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac: "New Changes To Be Created in Stepping up Export From Local Economy" ]

[Text] Editor's note: Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, recently went to Hai Hung Province to work with its VCP Standing Committee and People's Committee about export work and at the same time to attend the 20th anniversary of Hai Hung's foreign trade sector. At that solemn ceremony he made a speech to state a number of important matters in connection with export by the locality.

Hereunder we have the privilege to bring you an abridged text of the minister's speech.

I am very glad to find that in the last 20 years the foreign trade of Hai Hung, primarily export, has made remarkable progresses. Generally speaking, the export turnovers were rising in all periods -- in 1981 they were 10 times larger than the figures obtained in 1961. Starting with miscellaneous items being gathered here and there in small quantities, the province has gradually acquired some main-item export goods of its own, such as jute and garlic, and at the same time gradually developed the producing capacity of small industry and handicrafts to serve export. The locality's foreign trade activities have gradually been linked with production, which was helped to develop, and have made considerable contributions to maintaining balance in the local economy, providing jobs and improving the standard of living. Its foreign trade cadres gradually became mature and made a lot of efforts.

I warmly welcome the achievements and results obtained in the 20 years of Hai Hung's foreign trade activities, particularly in the recent years. But it must be said that these are the initial results. As compared with the capabilities and needs of an agricultural province in the Red River delta like Hai Hung, the export

turnovers obtained each year were still low and the achievements and results of its foreign trade activities as they affected the construction and development of the local economy, as well as production and the standard of living, were still negligible. As we recognize these facts, we can together take positive and more effective measures aimed at developing production, stepping up export, serving better the economy and the standard of living of the local population and contributing more to the country's socialist industrialization.

On this occasion, I would like to clarify some matters in connection with our country's current foreign trade and the stepping up of export from the local economy. As we look back, in the last 5 years (1976-1980) although we had been facing harsh and bitter challenges created by the international reactionary clique and natural disasters, we scored great achievements and glorious victories in the construction and defense of the fatherland. Our country was reunified. Our army and people won the two aggressive wars started by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys at the southwestern and northern borders of the fatherland. The administrations at different levels in the southern provinces were built and further consolidated everyday. Political security and social order were maintained. As it usually happens, many countries in the world would encounter famine and a lot of their people would die of starvation once they got out of a war. But for our country that did not happen and the standard of living of our people in many localities was maintained and in some cases even improved. In the economic and cultural fields we scored many remarkable achievements.

The achievements made in the last 5 years in the socioeconomic field are a reality. But at the same time we must recognize the fact that we have never before encountered such bitter difficulties in the economic life as we do today. Economic development is slow while population increase is fast, at an annual average of 2.6 percent. A serious lack of balance still exists in many aspects of the economy. Export does not ensure full payment of the costs of the goods we have imported. The bitter problems of the economic and social situation are demanding that all our party, army and people move forward vigorously, strive to exploit the favorable conditions and struggle steadily and work creatively to overcome the difficulties. Every sector, every locality and every production installation must uphold the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening, live on what we can make and avoid waiting for assistance and being dependent. We must get rid of the practice of all-inclusive economic and administrative management and achieve the socialist enterprise. Only by so doing can we ensure fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of the new stage.

In the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan and in the 1980's we must fulfill these large-scale economic and social objectives: to stabilize, gradually improve and move toward basically ensuring the material and cultural living conditions of the people; to continue to build the material and technical base of socialism; to complete the

socialist transformation in the southern provinces, to perfect the socialist production relationships in the northern provinces, to consolidate the socialist production relationships throughout the country; and to satisfy the country's defense need and to consolidate national defense and security.

To fulfill these objectives requires that we secure a basic change in the real situation of the economy. One, to make production and national income move from being not enough to satisfy all of society's consumption needs toward ensuring such needs while achieving some accumulation from within the economy; two, to make the volume and allocation of the gross social product move from a lack of balance toward maintaining a balance of the needs of the economy, including using exports to import the products that the country does not make or does not make enough.

One of the development policies and large-scale measures to achieve the objectives and to create the change mentioned above is to properly combine domestic economic development with expanding economic relations with other countries. To expand and strengthen total cooperation with the Soviet Union, to achieve total cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea and to develop the cooperation with the CEMA member countries -- that is a matter of principle. At the same time, to expand appropriately the economic relations with the countries outside of the socialist system.

To increase export in order to import raw materials, materials, equipment, machinery and spare parts for the purpose of developing production, carrying on the scientific and technical revolution and achieving the socialist industrialization of the country is a task of strategic significance in our foreign policy. Le Duan, our party general secretary, has therefore made it clear: "To do our very best to quickly increase export in order to import to help overcome gradually the present lack of balance and at the same time to ensure having the equipment and technical materials to satisfy the increasing need of the socialist industrialization. To strive to expand the export of agricultural, forest and sea products; minerals; and made-to-order goods, to improve quality and to create the main-force goods of high value. Specifically to fulfill properly exports to the CEMA countries in accordance with the agreements that have been signed, to gradually fill the gap between export and import and to move toward export-import balance. All sectors, localities and production installations have the obligation to carry out this important strategy."

As we look back at foreign trade in general and the export activities of Hai Hung in particular in the past years, mostly in the last 5 years, we find that although a number of achievements were made, there were quite a few weaknesses and shortcomings. Export was developed slowly, with the annual per capita average being in the vicinity of only 7 rubles/dollars. Meanwhile, the per capita export average of many countries in the world is hundreds of dollars per year.

In the past the foreign trade activities were not yet truly a business activity. In the foreign policy aspect, they mainly were accepting foreign aid. In the domestic aspect, they were doing business in the all-inclusive administrative way. As a result, foreign trade activities were not linked with production, did not come from production and did not really assist, guide and support production. In some localities and sometimes there even existed authoritarian attitudes. Doing business in the manner of all-inclusive administrative practice tends to give rise to authoritarianism. The poor aspects of and shortcomings and weaknesses in foreign trade activities have been and are being overcome.

To step up export under our country's current economic conditions, when the major sources of export are crop and animal husbandry products, processed farm products and consumer goods, an important direction to take is to step up export from the local economy.

To implement this policy, we must clearly see that taking part in the export activities is the responsibility of all sectors, localities, production installations and working people. In its economic development a country cannot satisfy by itself all of its needs, nor balance all factors of production, unless it goes through international cooperation and foreign-trade exchanges. This means that it must go through export-import and combine export with import in order to, on the one hand, supplement the national economy with the factors of production that the country does not have or is not in a position to resolve. On the other hand, to replace one form of the use value with another form while getting greater economic and political results. To do so, we must first of all export and step up export. To export is to be able to import. To import is to be able to maintain balance in and to supplement production and the standard of living, and to build the material and technical base of socialism. All sectors, localities, production installations and working people have the obligation to fulfill the export task in order to build the material and technical base for socialism and to serve production and the standard of living.

To respond to these needs, we must step up export. Every sector, every locality, every district and every production installation must produce goods for export in order to create for itself the capacity to pay for its imported goods and to contribute to the country's monetary asset and capacity to fulfill the international obligations. When a basic-level unit draws up its production plan, it must maintain a balance between export and import.

To draft and balance export-import plans from the basic level up is an important factor in the renewal of planning and an economic measure to encourage and to force all sectors, localities and production installations to do export work. Hai Hung has over 2 million people with over 800,000 laborers, 171,800 hectares of agricultural land, nearly 40 local industrial enterprises and many handicraft co-operatives, which are great possibilities for it to develop the economy and at the

same time to provide a very large volume of materials and goods, for an important part through import, if they are to be developed. In accordance with its current needs and present price levels, Hai Hung must each year export a volume of goods valued at 1,5 billion dong in order to be able to balance that import need. To create such a volume of goods for export each year in order to balance its own import need is a very great task that requires a high degree of struggling on the part of its cadres and people, and if every locality is able to do so, it will create favorable conditions for the state to concentrate on resolving the basic problems of the economy and to build the material and technical base for socialism. Every locality and every district can have better material living conditions by properly doing the export work.

To do export work is an obligation and at the same time the interest of the localities. Interest here means economic interest as it is brought about by export. As to the localities' exported goods, their people's committees can use 70-90 percent of the foreign exchange actually collected. Localities and enterprises can enjoy the "right to use foreign exchange," i. e., the use of their own foreign currency is guaranteed. If it is in rubles, it is used to pay for the goods bought from the socialist countries. Naturally, the above-mentioned foreign exchange share given to the localities must be rationally distributed on the basis of the principle of ensuring a correct combination of the three interests (the interests of producers, collectives and the state) in each locality.

As to its goods to be exported, Hai Hung can choose an appropriate formula through the organizations specialized in foreign trade, such as assignment for export. This also requires these organizations to see their own responsibility for working with the localities to properly do export-import work so as to promote development of the local economy. We must avoid the situation in which the localities must "buy and sell by begging" in their relations with the organizations specialized in foreign trade, or the local foreign-trade organizations only care about the local export share and disregard the norms set by the state. A number of provinces and municipalities can combine their business in an export-import organization.

If Hai Hung rationally resolves the economic interest brought about by export-import activities to production installations and districts, not only can it reach the current level of export turnover of 53 million dong, but it can also increase it more quickly (it must see to it that every district and every cooperative have a plan for producing goods for export and have the right to use the results of its export to import the means of production and materials used in everyday activities it needs). The land and labor potential will be further developed for export. Only by so doing can it carry out General Secretary Le Duan's directive to the effect that every year a laborer puts aside 100 working days for export. To develop the production of goods for export under Hai Hung's actual present conditions requires resolving many problems, as well as positive, strong and uniform measures. On

the basis of its own economic potential, the province must determine an appropriate planned allocation of goods. In addition to striving to produce better export goods in accordance with the state plan, it must vigorously develop its own goods for export along the line of developing the great capacity of agriculture based on faster reuse of land, planting of companion and overlapping catch crops and cultivation in the winter season, and at the same time developing industry and small industry first of all with the raw materials produced in the province itself. We must be able to develop the strength of sectors, districts, production installations and existing material and technical bases of the localities in order to develop production and to step up export. We must use economic measures and political mobilization to launch a strong mass movement for doing export work. We must firmly get rid of and undo any troublesome situations caused by the all-inclusive administrative management in order to exploit more vigorously every potential for export. We must truly switch foreign trade business in the localities from the all-inclusive administrative management to the socialist profit-and-loss accounting of business. The local foreign trade organization must truly link itself with production; actively help, guide and serve as the rear service of production of goods for export; and properly fulfill its obligation and keep its commitments to the production installations.

To be able to create new and uniform changes in these aspects will surely raise the quantities and quality of our export goods and contribute more to the construction and defense of the fatherland and the development of the local economy.

Along with the advantages we have in our country, we have the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries which are the large, stable, steady and lasting market for our export and import activities. Exploiting these advantages along with our people's industry and creativeness, we will surely score new victories in our export activities, help to make our country overcome the present difficulties and continue to move toward successfully building socialism.

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CSO: 4209/90



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PRICES, GOODS EXCHANGE RATES ADJUSTED TO BOOST GRAIN COLLECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Huu Van: "How Does Cuu Long Manage to Accelerate Grain Collection?"]

[Text] For 2 years in a row (1980-81), Cuu Long received the rotating banner awarded by the Council of Ministers for its achievements in grain collection. The province was neither a unit obligated to deliver an absolutely large amount of grain nor one whose rate of plan norm overfulfillment far exceeded that of many other units. Cuu Long's achievements could be seen clearly in the combined norms indicating that both the structure of its collection sources and the quality of its grain were fairly good, that its average transportation charge per ton was the lowest and that its paddy shortage and loss rate in the latter year was lower than in the former (a decrease of 0.9 percent in 1981 as compared with 1980 and a decrease by a half during this year as compared with 1981)...For the recent 10th-month and winter crops, Cuu Long collected 103,000 tons--30 percent more than the plan norm--in which the agricultural tax collected represented 94.5 percent of the yearly norm.

This year the state entrusts Cuu Long with the collection of 130,000 tons of grain but the province has been trying to achieve 140,000 tons. Since the summer-fall rice crop was abundant, the paddy output surpassed the state plan by 27 percent but after a period of intensive harvesting, the province could store only 200 tons per day on the average. If collection was carried out evenly at such a rate, the plan would not possibly be fulfilled by the end of the year. What was the reason for such a [low] storage rate? According to Nguyen Ngoc Anh, director of the Grain Service, "if paddy did not enter the state stores, it should have gone in other directions." Purchase became difficult as the difference between the state-directed and the free market price grew bigger near the end of the season... Many localities which could purchase paddy according to the price quotations at the beginning of the season had to break them up and raise the price a little bit in order to buy more paddy. This move set a troublesome precedent. A number of peasants deliberately held back their paddy and waited for a price rise by the state. Some localities stuck to the price quotations while others broke them up too soon, which gave rise to comparison and envy among farmers. This gave an opportunity to private traders to lavish money to hoard up paddy, carry it



to the border areas between two provinces and openly sell it to the state to make a profit of thousands of dong.

At present, the paddy storage tempo in Cuu Long is twice quicker than in the past. By mid-October, the amount collected totaled 120,000 tons. How had the province managed to collect paddy and put it into the state stores?

#### Boldness in Adjusting Goods Exchange Rates

Under the present difficult circumstances, the state has, on a priority basis, continued to set aside large quantities of materials and staple commodities and to send them out for a two-way exchange with peasants. In particular, the Cuu Long grain sector has just received a further 5,000 tons of composite fertilizer (N.P.K.) and phosphate fertilizer, 210 tons of insecticide, 1,000 tons of kerosene, 500 tons of gasoline, 3,000 tons of cement, 20,000 sheets of fibro-cement roofing and 200,000 meters of fabric of various kinds. This amount of goods can be exchanged for 25,000 tons of paddy. Taking local realities into consideration, Cuu Long has adjusted the goods exchange rates boldly and appropriately and has thus been able to raise the paddy purchase norm. For example, the former exchange rate of 1 composite fertilizer unit for 3 paddy units has now been adjusted to 3.2 paddy units, that of 1 phosphate fertilizer unit for 1.5 paddy units raised to 2 paddy units and that of 1 gasoline unit for 4 paddy units increased to 4.5 paddy units. Only the exchange rate formerly fixed at 1 urea [fertilizer] unit for 3 [paddy units] has now been reduced to 2.8 [paddy units].

These appropriately fixed rates of goods exchange have been acclaimed by the people because they do not hurt the interests of either the producer or state. Before making these adjustments, the cadres in charge of purchase had to know the production situation in and characteristics of each region as well as the local people's predilections and had also to watch price fluctuations closely. In what month do the Khmer people (who constitute two-fifths of the entire provincial population) need much kerosene? When must fertilizers intended for the 10th-month cultivation season reach the people? Only Regions 1 and 2 of the province need much [fertilizer] while fertilizers cannot be used in Region 3 because its land is low and vastly flooded. It is also necessary to know very well that people in towns and cities use large quantities of thin print fabrics while those in the rural areas prefer thick black cloths. Purchasing cadres in these regions had also to learn buying and selling methods.

#### Measures Taken on Subsidiary Prices for the Benefit of Producers

In a situation where differences still exist between the state-directed purchase prices and the free market ones which are usually higher, measures have been taken by the state to apply subsidiary prices for the producers' benefit through implementing two-way contracts. For example, though a bag of cement costs between 200 and 300 dong on the free market, the state sells it for only 200 dong and purchases paddy at 4 dong a kilogram. With this measure--despite the fact the free market price of a kilogram of paddy ranges between 5.5 and 6 dong at the utmost--producers sustain no loss because the

state sells cement at a lower price [than in the free market]. Concerning the amount of exchange goods available for each area, however, there have been instances when certain commodities such as kerosene are brought in in larger quantities than required and consequently cannot be sold entirely and when areas in need of a large amount of kerosene do not have paddy to sell while localities in possession of paddy need only a small quantity of kerosene. Applying the exchange formula of 1 kerosene unit for 3 paddy units has proven ineffective. To solve this problem, the province has sold kerosene at the [state] commercial retail price in areas in need of this product and [with the money earned by selling 1 kg of kerosene] bought 3 kgs of paddy in areas where it is an available merchandise. This measure has also been applied to some other consumer goods and has been approved by the Provincial People's Committee but it has not been applied to the principal materials destined to promote production such as fertilizers and insecticides. The price differences have been used by the province to defray inland transportation, to encourage peasants to carry paddy up to state warehouses and to reward deliverers of good quality paddy. The end result is that the purchasing task has been overfulfilled, that price quotations have not been raised by the free market and that the state has not been compelled to make up for losses.

#### Some Proposals

At present, there still are some irrationalities in the method of managing and guiding the purchase of grain. First, the materials used in agriculture are owned in different quantities by many sectors (agriculture, water conservancy, mechanical plows...) but when the time comes for collecting debts according to two-way contracts, the grain sector alone has to assume this task without a thorough knowledge of the contracts between various parties. Second, concurrently with the grain sector, many commercial sectors (home and foreign trade, and public health) have at their disposal goods of various kinds--some of which in larger quantities than those owned by the grain sector--and own also part of the agricultural supplies (fertilizers, gasoline, fuel...) which they exchange for products they are authorized to purchase such as agricultural products, foodstuffs or special plants and animals used to prepare medicine... If the sectors who own goods put these commodities on the market at the same time, they may cause difficulties to the grain sector. In Cuu Long, the grain sector had many times received goods later than others. When it put goods on the market to collect grain, the market had been "satiated" or nearly so. Therefore, the task of purchasing grain met with numerous difficulties.

To end the above-mentioned irrationalities, the Cuu Long grain sector wishes to make the following suggestions:

--At a time when agricultural supplies are still owned by many sectors, the Provincial People's Committee must direct them to coordinate closely with the grain sector and to sign tripartite contracts under which one side --which is the creditor (the supplies owning sectors)--entrusts the grain sector with the task of settling the contracts with the other side who are the producers entitled to receive the commodities.

Organs at the central level must coordinate their activities, debate, concentrate staple commodities [to exchange] for important products and, after doing a research, determine the appropriate time to bring goods into the same area in order to purchase each kind of product by giving priority to the important purchase norms indicated by the state and by taking the production season into consideration.

--According to the decentralization principle, districts manage the purchasing task, receive material supplies directly [from the higher level] and exchange them for paddy. This method involves some price discrepancies which must be calculated and resolved rationally. For example, 1 kg of kerosene, (priced at 9 dong) has been exchanged for 3 kgs of paddy. After delivering paddy to the Grain Service, districts charge 4 dong per kilogram. As a result, the central budget has had to make up for the loss while the district budget profits by the difference of 1 dong per kilogram.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

NATIONWIDE RESETTLEMENT--During the past 9 months, almost 95,000 people, including 50,000 laborers, have been sent from various provinces throughout the country to resettle in new economic zones in Minh Hai, Lam Dong, Dac Lac and Dong Nai provinces. More than 19,000 of them have been assigned to certain state-run establishments while the remainder have joined various collective establishments. [BK301618 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 82 p 2 BK]

CSO: 4209/114

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HOLDS SERICULTURE CONFERENCE

BK010804 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and the Vietnam Women's Union held a joint conference from 3-5 November to review the country's separate efforts to plant mulberry trees, raise silkworms, plant cotton and organize the weaving of fabrics made from silk and cotton. Attending the conference were VCP Central Committee secretaries Le Quang Dao and Hoang Tung.

Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong visited and addressed the conference.

The conference heard the reading of a joint circular (of the Ministry of Agricultural and Cotton Production Activities and to organize the weaving of fabrics made from silk and cotton in order to solve some of the people's demands for clothing."

As was already outlined in Decision No 01/KDBT of the Council of Ministers on major promotional policies applicable to this production movement, the joint circular provides the following additional specific guidance:

#### 1. Policy on the Use of Products:

Cocoons, silk, textile, fabrics, and so forth produced by collectives and/or families can be used exclusively by the units or families that produce them. The state will set no quotas for their production. In case production exceeds consumption, the producers can exchange their surplus products freely. If this surplus is sold to the state, the following settlements will be made:

##### --selling at directed prices:

The state will, in return, sell them various kinds of essential materials such as chemical fertilizer, insecticide, anthracite, kerosene and so forth at prices set for the supply of materials in the two-way barter trade policy which is applicable to various sericultural production centers.

##### --selling at agreed-upon prices:

Both sides can exchange goods with each other. In case producers do not want to sell their surplus products but instead ask the state to have their products exchanged for cotton or silk both, responsible state-run sericultural affairs agencies will help them by providing these producers with an amount of cotton or silk fabrics equivalent in value to that of their goods exchanged.

## 2. Tax-Related Policy:

--The state will not levy any form of agricultural tax on those land areas which are exploited for planting mulberry trees, raising silkworms, planting cotton and other fibrous plants in order to meet clothing demands.

--Cocoons, raw silk, textile, cotton, and so forth produced by cooperatives, production collectives and peasants' associations for self-sufficiency in clothing will be exempted from industrial business taxes. Tax exemptions will also be applicable to those production units which are considered not to have the proper material-technical conditions. For instance: production teams or detachments with few facilities, equipment, tools and technical cadres which have to share silk-spinning and cloth-weaving facilities with each other in their efforts to provide them with clothing and other necessities.

## 3. Policy on the Supply of Materials:

The state can sell a number of commonly-used materials in the following ways:

--for those cooperatives, production collectives, peasant households and others selling their products--including cocoons, silk and textiles--to the state at directed prices, the state, in return, will sell them various kinds of commonly-used materials at directed prices, such as fertilizer, antiparasitic drugs, silkworm fly control chemicals, silkworm eggs for hatching, and other ordinary things used for silk spinning and weaving.

--If producers sell their products at agreed-upon prices, the state will sell the above-mentioned commonly-used materials to them at high prices. [sentence as published]

A. Mulberry varieties: Above all, we must improve the sense of mutual assistance by making maximum use of locally available mulberry varieties to regulate the distribution between growing areas in which mulberry trees are concentrated and those in which they are scattered. If a locality fails to solve this problem, the province and district concerned and the central government will help it sell mulberry seeds to the local people so that they can have enough seeds for planting.

B. Silkworm species: The state will sell the people silkworms which yield large amounts of good silk (such as digenetic hybrid silkworms or digenetic silkworms crossbred with polygenetic silkworms. While there are not enough hybrid silkworms, the locally available polygenetic species can be used).

C. Silk processing: The state will train and guide the people in the improved technique of unwinding silk from the cocoons of digenetic hybrid silkworms or of digenetic silkworms crossbred with polygenetic species. If the state cannot provide timely training, cooperatives and production collectives will send their men to those installations which experienced in the technique of improved silk reeling in order to learn from one another so as to quickly change from the technique of manually unwinding silk to one of improved silk reeling, thereby enhancing the value of products.

In organizing and guiding sectors to jointly implement policies, the Agriculture Ministry and the Vietnam Women's Union will be assigned the following duties:

1. Women's Union:

Women's unions at all echelons are responsible for educating and mobilizing its cadres and members to actively plant mulberry, raise silkworms, grow cotton, spin silk and weave fabrics according to the struggle objectives of each locality. "They must serve as a core force in the movement for silkworm raising and scattered cotton planting.

The union members should be educated to help one another and exchange their experiences in planting mulberry, raising silkworms, reeling and spinning silk, and weaving fabrics. The union committee and its members should introduce qualified people to cooperatives so that they can be selected to be sent to the appropriate technical training courses.

Together with the agriculture sector, the women's union will guide the movement of building and copying models so as to popularize the movement for planting mulberry and cotton, raising silkworms, spinning silk and weaving fabrics among the people.

All women's union echelons are responsible for controlling the implementation of policies in order to detect and report problems deemed to still be biased against those who grow mulberry and cotton and to raise silkworms and weave fabrics so as to advance the movement vigorously.

All women's union echelons will assign specialized cadres to watching the raising of silkworms and the planting of scattered cotton. They will review, recapitulate and report on the movement annually to the women's union Central Committee.

2. Agricultural sector:

Organization and leadership:

Coordination will be made with the Vietnam Women's Union to lead the movement and provide necessary technical guidance.

There should be a silkworm raising department at the central level and a silkworm raising company, detachment or office in each locality and every agricultural service to lead production, train cadres, provide technical training guidance, apply technical innovations to production, and formulate policies and measures to organize economic management in order to constantly increase the economic results.

Organization of the material supply, collection and purchase:

The agricultural sector is charged with supplying materials as insecticide and chemicals to kill flies and protect silkworms, its larvae and mulberry seeds, and accessories for reeling silk.

The silkworm raising department is responsible for providing grade one silkworms. The silkworm raising companies and detachments or the provincial and city agriculture service must organize the production of grade two silkworms and provide usual materials to cooperatives and production collectives.

Organization of collecting and purchasing activities:

The procurement organization of the agriculture sector must ensure that the above mentioned forms of payment be implemented in order to carry out the collecting and trading activities quickly and completely, creating favorable conditions for producers.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REPORTS ON RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW040109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Text] By 25 November, the northern provinces had harvested 1.240 million hectares of the 10th-month rice, or 91.5 percent of the cultivated acreage. Weather conditions are favorable to this year's 10th-month crop. The timely-planted crop acreage in the north is 94.4 percent of the total acreage. Weeding and rice-tending plans were properly carried out, and the quantity of organic fertilizer applied to the rice paddies increased 1.7 tons per hectare on the average over the past year. As a result, the northern provinces' rice yield increases 10 percent over the plan norms and 13.7 percent over the past year.

The southern provinces' rice is developing well, too. So far, 267,000 hectares have been harvested, or 13 percent of the cultivated acreage. Initial reports show that the southern provinces' rice yield is 20.52 quintals of paddy per hectare, or 97 percent of the plan norms--a 6-percent increase over last year's 10th-month rice crop.

Regarding the winter crop, by 25 November, the provinces had planted 171,000 hectares of legumes and industrial crops, or 53 percent of the plan norms--the cultivation rate was slower than in the corresponding period last year.

After harvest, the provinces have been concentrating on planting legumes for the winter crop. Cultivation, however, was slowed somewhat by sporadic rains drenching the soil.

Over the past 10 days, the provinces planted another 700,000 hectares of potatoes and 12,000 hectares of corn. Although the growing season for the winter crop is over, localities are continuing to plant more short-term legumes in anticipation of legume shortages during the preharvest period.

Thanks to this year's abundant rain, the winter crop is developing normally. Marble peas, in particular, are developing fairly well. Localities are intensively tending the already-planted winter crops.

The southern provinces have planted 33,000 hectares of legumes and industrial crops, an increase of 5,000 hectares over the corresponding period last year.

By 25 November, 30,618 hectares of 5th-month spring rice seedlings had been sown countrywide; plowing soil for the 5th-month rice crop had been done on nearly 244,000 hectares; and azolla had been grown on 2,681 hectares.

The early-sown rice seeds are developing into luxuriant rice seedlings, thanks to warm weather. Instructions should be given now in all provinces on soil preparation and water retention, so that fully prepared rice fields will be ready for transplanting when needed.

The southern provinces have plowed the soil on 245,000 hectares, including the nearly 110,000 hectares where direct sowing-planting has been done for the early winter-spring crop.

According to the Agriculture Ministry's advice, all localities should pay attention to doing the following main tasks well in the coming period:

The northern provinces should concentrate on plowing or harrowing the soil in ricefields; securing water for azolla growing; properly tending the 5th-month rice seedlings; continuing to sow rice seeds for the spring crop; continuing to grow legumes and food crops for the winter-spring crop; continuing to protect the livestock from the cold with litters; and ensuring sufficient draft power for soil preparations for the winter-spring crop.

The southern provinces should rapidly and neatly harvest the 10th-month rice; accelerate weeding for timely direct sowing-planting of the winter-spring crop; and rapidly carry out transplanting--not prolong it as was done with previous crops.

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## AGRICULTURE

### MEASURES OUTLINED FOR WINTER CROP PROMOTION

BK051444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Unattributed article: "Some Tasks That Need To Be Carried Out To Complete Winter Crop Production and Develop Winter-Spring Crop Production"]

[Text] The seasonal period for planting hot season early winter crops such as corn, sweet potatoes and soybeans has now ended, but the winter crop area still remains too small--only about 30-50 percent of the area of previous winter crops and of the area projected in the state plan. Meanwhile, the seasonal period for planting cold season winter crops such as vegetables and potatoes continues, though not for long, and many difficulties involving seed and climatic conditions have made cultivation work proceed only at a snail's pace. Therefore, concerning present winter crop production in particular and the production of winter-spring vegetables and food crops in general, all localities must concentrate efforts on carrying out the following tasks satisfactorily:

It is necessary to make every effort to continue planting various types of crops still in season while stepping up efforts to combat drought and prevent and control harmful insects and diseases on the areas already put under crops in order to ensure high yields to offset the area shortfall. Efforts must be vigorously shifted to planting various types of winter-spring vegetables and food crops such as corn and sweet potatoes on swampy land, exclusive food cropland and mixed rice and food cropland.

It is necessary to recheck the availability of seed for corn, soybeans, peanuts and sweet potatoes in order to develop even more vigorously the planting of various types of spring food and industrial crops, especially on lands that are often left lying fallow in spring in the mountainous, midland and semimountainous regions; lands that are planted with only one 10th-month rice crop in the south; and lands on which winter crops have been harvested.

Sufficient seed must be prepared for the next winter-spring crop season, especially seed for potatoes, garlic, black lentils and vegetables, which we have had difficulty obtaining during this winter crop season.

Apart from creating conditions for fully utilizing land, labor, experience in intensive cultivation and multicropping, and economic values, the strong development of winter crop production by expanding the area grown with food and industrial crops is also of great strategic significance as it ensures the ratio of subsidiary food crops in our current grain production pattern. In recent years,

through the implementation of Directive No 100, we have made considerable efforts to increase the output of rice; however, the country's grain situation is still fraught with difficulties. Therefore, the situation is satisfactory but not good enough to simply count on economic results in food crop production and in winter crop production. It is necessary to make all agricultural workers realize the special and important role of food crops and to encourage the peasants to actively expand food crop production even if it will only bring about little profit. On the other hand, the local leading echelons must adopt specific policies and regulations designed to rapidly enlarge food crop area in general and the winter crop area in particular, such as introducing plan norms for food crop areas, providing technical supplies on a priority basis, making plans for the consumption of products and lowering the contract output quotas for the type of crops that need to be promoted or for those crops preceding or succeeding it so the peasants will be encouraged to produce that crop or shift part of their expenses to the next crop.

For the 1982-83 winter-spring crop season, we must foresee the difficulties that may arise concerning the supply of materials and insecticides, climatic conditions, the appearance of harmful insects and diseases, and so forth so initiative can be taken in arranging work activities most satisfactorily.

Specifically, efforts must be taken now to carry out the following tasks satisfactorily:

It is necessary to try all means to rapidly drain off water from areas targeted for dry planting so plowing can be started immediately after the 10th-month rice harvest. It is also necessary to clearly define the areas for wet planting and those for dry planting so initiative can be taken in regulating the water supply and in planting azolla. A unified plan for water supply must be worked out at an early date among the water conservancy, agricultural and electricity sectors, and it is necessary to broadly promote the movement for small-scale water conservancy in all localities with the aim of using water resources more effectively during the winter-spring crop season.

Efforts must be concentrated on providing the most satisfactory guidance for the work related to seed and seedlings. It is necessary to plan for a reserve of short-term seed and devise measures for protecting seedlings and controlling their growth so enough good seed will be available for transplanting on the entire area in accordance with the cultivation schedule. Over-aged seedlings must definitely not be transplanted.

Concerning supplies, investment must be channeled on a priority basis to localities where higher-yield rice areas have been established and where the winter-spring rice area is large. Supplies must also be provided to areas growing azolla, spring soybeans and crops destined for export. At the same time, broad guidance must be given in the application various measures for using supplies and fertilizer.

effectively--such as burying nitrogen fertilizer pellets at the plants' roots, applying fertilizer deep in the soil, reducing the soil's moisture before applying fertilizer and scientifically combining tending and fertilization with irrigation and drainage--in order to achieve a high yield.

Agricultural production in 1982 is continuing to show encouraging results. The mass movement for productive labor is taking a turn for the better. By cultivating a successful 1982-83 winter-spring crop, we will create a momentum for achieving even greater and more comprehensive successes in agricultural production in 1983.

CSO: 4209/114

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--To date as many as 8,052 production collectives have been set up in all former Nam Bo provinces. Some 6,150 of these production collectives have applied product contracts with laborers. Meanwhile, 184 out of a total of 185 cooperatives in the south have also applied the product contract system. [BK301618 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 82 p 1 BK]

AN GIANG LAND REALLOCATION--Since early 1982 An Giang Province has allocated 5,157 hectares of land or ricefields to 7,017 poor peasant families. Thus, since 1977 the province has allocated 40,347 hectares of land or ricefields to 51,818 families to help create favorable conditions for agricultural production to expand. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 82 p 1 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 20 November Tien Giang Province had harvested more than 14,000 hectares of fall-winter rice, representing 73 percent of the cultivated area. Along with harvesting this rice, peasants and cooperatives in the province have stepped up soil preparation for the cultivation of the winter-spring rice. To date, they have completed this work on 43,000 hectares and planted winter-spring rice on 12,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Nov 82 BK]

CUU LONG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Cuu Long Province is striving to plant 12,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or 2,000 hectares more than the previous crop. Since the spring-summer rice crops in previous years were unproductive, the province has urged districts and cities to concentrate their efforts on improving small water conservancy projects to serve the winter-spring crop. The province to date has plowed almost 4,000 hectares of ricefield, sown 130 hectares of rice seedlings and planted rice on more than 800 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Dec 82 BK]

HA BAC 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 30 November, Ha Bac Province had delivered to state granaries 17,200 tons of 10th-month rice, achieving 50.6 percent of its plan norm. Gia Luong District took the lead in the grain obligation task, delivering to state granaries more than 2,600 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Dec 82 BK]

AFFORESTATION DECISION--The Hanoi press carried the Council of Ministers' decision on handing over land and forests to collectives and people for tree planting and afforestation. The decision says: The different sectors and echelons, from the central government to the regions, must concentrate their cadres and means to urgently formulate plans for land, bare hills, forests that have not been assigned to state forest farms, and poor forests to be handed over to the collectives and people for business operations. The decision also outlines the responsibility of collectives and individuals regarding forest land and forests assigned them. [Text] [OW061217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Dec 82]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--NHAN DAN today carries a report on its front page recapitulating the status of agricultural production in 1982. The report shows that the entire country has achieved a grain output of more than 16.2 million tons, an increase of 200,000 tons compared to the planned norm. The report also reveals that, despite the emergence of many new factors in intensive cultivation and multicropping in all parts of the country, the struggle to firmly solve the grain problem is still rife with difficulties. [Text] [BK070941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Dec 82]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN YIELDS--As of 30 November, the southern provinces from Thuan Hai southward had fulfilled 94.5 percent of the grain collection plan for 1982. This figure shows an increase of more than 57,000 tons over the same period last year. The nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta alone had fulfilled 96.7 percent of their grain collection plan, with five of them exceeding their planned norms--Tien Giang by 25.3 percent, and Long An by 3.6 percent. In general, progress has been made this year in the collection of grain in the southern provinces, particularly in those nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta. Since early this year almost all of these provinces have paid attention to carrying out intensive cultivation or multicropping and investing in the building of high-yield rice areas. The rice yields attained by these provinces in the winter-spring crop and summer-fall crop seasons this year are higher than last year. Particularly in this year's 10th-month crop season, thanks to favorable weather conditions and the attention given to agricultural production by various sectors concerned, and thanks to the increase in the use of new rice strains, rice has developed satisfactorily in all provinces. And as a result, they were able to collect as many as 117,000 tons last month, with Minh Hai and Hau Giang alone accounting for 30,000 to 33,000 tons. [Text] [BK070953 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Dec 82]

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### SHORTCOMINGS IN PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Dr Nguyen Dam, Head of the Army Medical Section of the Dak To Group, in "Reader's Letter" Column: "Welcome Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Public Health Sector"]

[Text] We are very glad to hear that the Ministry of Public Health has issued a directive and circular on guidelines to be followed to organize a yearly phase of political activities involving criticism and self-criticism according to the February 1955 letter of Uncle Ho to public health cadres. This is a sound and timely decision. During the years of anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, the public health sector scored glorious achievements. The personnel in the public health network everywhere from hamlets and villages to the central level in the delta and mountainous regions, on sea islands and even in the liberated areas set many individual and collective examples of devout service to both the people and army. Many cadres, physicians, male and female nurses and food supply attendants were deservedly congratulated and rewarded by the party and people. There are in our country many model hospitals, heroic therapeutic units and outstanding individuals. People everywhere have praised the public health sector courteously and sympathetically.

However, we have noticed that negative practices have recently emerged and developed and tended to overshadow the sector's great achievements. At a time when the country is still faced with difficulties and when material-technical facilities are still lacking, a number of bad persons have taken advantage of this situation with the result that the people no longer trust certain physicians. Among the authors of this state of affairs, there are those who have deliberately acted so to promote their individual interests while others have unwittingly disregarded the need for ethical training and neglected to form a concept of service to patients. Some agencies and organizations have slackened management and made light of their leading role, thus creating gaps conducive to the development of negative manifestations. People frequently complain that it is very difficult to find a nursing cadre in villages and hamlets and that when they go to buy a medicine pill for their sick children, it is not sold in state-operated shops but can be purchased on the black market. Before being admitted into a hospital, patients have to bribe the doorkeeper, the gentleman in the examination room



and then the head of the department concerned and sometimes even the female nurse. Underhand dealings and the offering of gifts have become an open, brazen practice. This can be found not only in district and provincial hospitals but also in the centrally run ones. As for the spirit of service to patients, it has gone down a great deal (except in some model hospitals which have been praised by the people). At present, hospitals in many localities no longer pay attention to sanitation, blankets and mosquito nets are seldom laundered and the patients' treatment system applied according to one's own convenience, especially in hospitals at the provincial and district levels. The guidance provided by the Ministry of Public Health about the organization of a yearly phase of activity in November 1982 which involves criticism and self-criticism is a significant act. We take this opportunity to make some proposals to the Ministry and Minister of Public Health: If possible, all the necessary conditions must be created to realistically and gradually improve the life of cadres and manual and office workers of the public health sector, especially of public health cadres working in the mountainous region. Due attention must be paid to the task of assigning, employing, further training, promoting and transferring the personnel. Appropriate investments must be made in public health installations, primarily at the district and provincial levels. Technique must be strengthened for the benefit of the district and village levels so that the public health network everywhere may carry out its activities well from the qualitative point of view in order to reduce the crowding of patients into provincial and central hospitals.

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### NGHE TINH PHARMACEUTICALS SECTOR MAKES HEADWAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Tu Ngoc: "Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Federation in Nghe Tinh Combines Production with Business and Service"]

[Text] The Nghe Tinh Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Federation was found only a year ago following a decision of the Council of Ministers. The shift from a mainly commercial corporation to one engaged simultaneously in production, business and service has met with numerous difficulties, especially those caused by a shortage of chemical pharmaceuticals which are one of the principal raw materials used in production. Thanks to the aid given by the public health, financial and banking services and the provincial Party and People's Committees, the Enterprises' Federation has quickly defined the role of the district network and resolutely helped districts building drug stores and installations designed to raise, cultivate, collect, harvest, and process medicinal plants and animals.

At first, due to a lack of decentralization experience, districts were beset with difficulties and nearly reached a deadlock, which led to a shortage of even the medicines used to treat ordinary diseases. Aware of this shortage the Enterprises' Federation and districts jointly formulated measures to make appropriate investments in units and especially installations which exploited and processed pharmaceuticals locally. In 1980, the district network produced only 1.5 million worth of medicines made of local pharmaceuticals but increased this amount to 2.5 million dong in 1981 and maybe 6 million dong in 1982.

The existence of only two production installations in the southern and northern parts of the province has made it difficult to supply enough raw materials to two medicine producing enterprises. Therefore, the party committee and the Board of Directors of the Enterprises' Federation have concentrated their efforts on the exploitation of raw materials and the various committees and bureaus have sent cadres to purchase and order goods within and outside the province to provide timely supplies for production. Owing to such an endeavor, the amount produced by both enterprises in the fourth quarter of 1981 alone was equal to their gross output in the first 9 months of that year. Just in the first 9 months of 1982, the value of wholesale industrial products was twice that for the corresponding period

last year and included a 1.8-fold increase in ampuls. Medicines made of local pharmaceuticals represented 95 percent. The Enterprises' Federation organized technical guidance, urged various installations to grow medicinal plants on more than 500 hectares and, after the first cultivation season, purchased 250 tons of pharmaceuticals of many kinds--such as rehmannia lutea, yam, longan, honey, cinnamon and many tons of essential oils used in preparing medicines--and also participated in the central level's export activities including valuable special products. Through a gradual implementation of a rigorous system of economic accountability and by closely associating business enterprise with the need to promote the people's health, the whole province sold over 50 million dong's worth of medicines after carrying out activities for a year. Since the amount of foreign medicines supplied [in 1981] was only half of that in 1980, the Enterprises' Federation boldly shifted to the use of local pharmaceuticals to produce oriental medicines including ointments, medicines for gastric and rheumatic disorders and sore throat, and many kinds of tonic wines. A number of pharmaceuticals which abounded in the province [of Nghe Tinh] were sent to other provinces in exchange for other types of pharmaceuticals which were scarce in the province. It can be said that over the past Nghe Tinh has been able to provide for itself enough medicine made of local pharmaceuticals and those obtained in exchange with other areas in the country.

Nevertheless, a newly founded unit cannot help committing shortcomings in managing production, business and service. Despite the need to rely on the preponderance of local pharmaceuticals, it is necessary during the production process to grasp the demands of therapeutic installations to avoid a surplus of some types of medicines versus a shortage of others. On the other hand, the Enterprises' Federation needs a large amount of mobile capital to ensure continued production and business and consequently must receive a more positive assistance from financial and banking agencies in order to avoid the longtime trouble of "making both ends meet." The province must also have an adequate plan to zone off zones for cultivation of medicinal plants and to provide a sufficient amount of exchange merchandises to help take hold of pharmaceutical supply sources.

Nearly 1,000 cadres and employees (70 percent of whom are females) and more than 1,500 of their dependents are being faced with many difficulties in their livelihood. Though the party committee and the Board of Directors of the Enterprises' Federation have strenuously tried to stabilize the life of cadres and manual and office workers, motivated them to increase production to improve their own living conditions and applied an appropriate system of wages and incentive rewards, difficulties are still numerous and have had an influence on production and task effectiveness. While the Enterprises' Federation itself must try to take better care of the laborers' life, it must at the same time receive a solicitous assistance from other sectors and the responsible organs for the benefit of people who are daily manufacturing a kind of product essential to everyone's health.

Nghe Tinh has just suffered heavy losses caused by storm No 7. However, the cadres and manual and office workers in the provincial pharmaceutical sector have displayed a high spirit in overcoming the aftermath of that natural calamity to make a positive contribution to improving the people's health.

## HANOI MUNICIPALITY POPULATION FIGURES

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 10, Oct 82 p 18

### [Text] Facts and Figures (1)

— Within the space of four decades, from 1939 to 1979, the area of Hanoi was expanded by almost 200 times. In 1939, the peak year under French colonial rule, Hanoi covered 12 square kilometres not including the outskirts. In 1942 under Japanese occupation Hanoi included Hoan Long district and part of Thanh Tri and Hoai Duc districts, then belonging to Ha Dong province (now Ha Son Binh province), and was thus expanded to 130 square kilometres. In 1954, at the end of the first Indochina War, Hanoi covered 152 square kilometres. Through two expansion drives under the people's administration, the first in 1961 which broadened the capital city to 586 sq.km., and the second drive in 1979, the present capital city of Vietnam has an area of 2,130.5 sq.km., more than half of which (109,650 ha) is devoted to agriculture.

— The population of Hanoi stood at 75,000 in 1921, rose to 300,000 in 1942 and 380,000 in 1954. After the first expansion under the people's administration in 1961, Hanoi numbered 913,428 inhabitants, and following the second expansion in 1979, it had 2,462,105 inhabitants, of whom 1,269,136 are farmers. Since 1976 Hanoi began transferring part of its population to a new economic zone in Duc Trong district, Lam Dong province. In 1980—1982, the population of Hanoi stood at nearly 2.5 million, of whom 775,000 live in the inner city and 1,725,000 on the outskirts. Apart from the Viet who are the ethnic majority, there are about 18,000 people belonging to different ethnic minorities such as the Muong, Dao and San Diu. The number of foreign residents is negligible since the majority of the Hoa (Chinese residents)

have left for mainland China or other countries during the campaign of forcible evacuation of Hoa people from Vietnam organised by Beijing agents in the latter half of 1978.

— Today, Hanoi has four inner-city districts and 11 suburban districts and two towns.

The four inner districts are:

— Hoan Kiem district; area: 4.5 sq.km.; population: 154,000, subdivided into 18 wards.

— Dong Da district; area: 14 sq.km.; population: 223,000, subdivided into 25 wards.

— Ba Dinh district; area: 10.5 sq.km.; population: 160,700, subdivided into 15 wards; and

— Hai Ba Trung district; area: 11 sq.km.; population: 238,000, subdivided into 23 wards.

The 11 suburban districts are:

— Gia Lam district; area: 175.7 sq.km.; population: 224,700, subdivided into 31 communes and two townships, Gia Lam and Yen Vien. Recently, at the proposal of the Hanoi People's Committee the National Assembly decided to integrate two more townships, Duc Giang and Sai Dong, into Gia Lam district.

— Dong Anh district; area: 184.2 sq.km.; population: 169,100, subdivided into 23 communes and one township, Dong Anh.

— Me Linh district; area: 254.9 sq.km.; population: 177,100, subdivided into 22 communes and two townships, Phuc Yen and Xuan Hoa.

— Soc Son district; area: 313.3 sq.km.; population: 143,200, subdivided into 23 communes.

— Tu Liem district; area: 109.7 sq.km.; population: 179,500, subdivided into 25 communes and three townships, Nghia Do, Cau Giay and Cau Dien.

— Thanh Tri district; area: 100.19 sq.km.; population: 160,300, subdivided into 26 communes and one township, Van Dien.

— Hoai Duc district; area: 122.1 sq.km.; population: 151,400, subdivided into 27 communes.

— Dan Phuong district; area: 76.8 sq.km.; population: 87,900, subdivided into 15 communes and one township, Phung.

— Thach That district; area: 93.4 sq.km.; population: 87,500, subdivided into 19 communes.

— Phuc Tho district; area: 102.5 sq.km.; population: 98,900, subdivided into 22 communes.

— Ba Vi district; area: 543.3 sq.km.; population: 207,300, subdivided into 32 communes.

The two towns are:

— Son Tay; area: 14.6 sq.km.; population: 33,900, subdivided into 3 wards and 9 communes.

— Ha Dong; area: 14.7 sq.km.; population: 64,200, subdivided into 2 communes.

Son Tay town was formerly the capital of Son Tay province, while Ha Dong was the capital of Ha Dong province. These two provinces were merged with Hoa Binh province in 1977 to form the present province of Ha Son Binh.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

## INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nong Quoc Chan [NOONG QUOOCs CHAANS]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 6 October 1982 he attended a graduation at Nguyen Du Writers School. (HANOI MOI 9 Oct 82 p 4)

Trinh Dinh Cuu [TRINH DINHF CUWUR], Major General

Deputy Commander, 7th MR; on 29 October 1982 he accompanied a visiting delegation of Soviet Political Officers on a tour of units in the 7th MR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)

[Note: This individual is one and the same as Tran Dinh Cuu [TRAANF DINHF CUWUR] who was previously reported in this position.]

Tranh Mai Diem. [TRINHJ MAI ZIEEM]

\*Director of the Vietnam Documentary Film Institute; he was mentioned in an article about his institute in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 19 Sep 82 p 3)

The Dat [THEES DATJ] Assistant Professor

Vice President of the Hanoi College of Planning and Economics; he wrote a letter to HANOI MOI on its 25th anniversary. (HANOI MOI 24 Oct 82 p 2)

Tran Quang Dat [TRANF QUANG DATJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; he was mentioned in an article on storm and flood damage suffered by his province during tropical storm #7. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Nov 82 p 4)

Hà Huy Giáp [HAF HUY GIAPS]

Curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 11 September 1982 he received the Ho Chi Minh Order. (HANOI MOI 12 Sep 82 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy head of the Political General Department, VPA; on 28 October 1982 he accompanied a delegation of Soviet Political Officers on a tour of military units. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Duy Hội [TRAANF ZUY HOWIJ]

\*Deputy Director of the Vietnam Air Transportation Department; in the cited source he answered a HANOI MOI reader's complaint. (HANOI MOI 30 Sep 82 p 3)

Trần Xuân Nhi [TRAANF XUAAN NHIX]

Vice Minister of Education; his article on career counseling appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 82 p 1)

Hoàng Kim [HOANGF KIM], Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander and Political Officer; director of the Political Department, Capital Military Region; he wrote a letter congratulating HANOI MOI on its 25 anniversary. (HANOI MOI 24 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS]

\*Vice Minister of Culture; on 6 October 1982 he attended a graduation at Nguyen Du Writers School. (HANOI MOI 9 Oct 82 p 4)

Phạm Văn Phi [PHAMJ VAWN PHI]

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Catholic Liaison Committee; he was featured in an article in the 9 October 1982 issue of the newspaper CHINH NGHIA. (HANOI MOI 8 Oct 82 p 4)

Phạm Hoàng Oanh [PHAMJ HOANGF OANH]

\*President of the Hanoi Women's Federation; she was interviewed on the new family and birth control. (HANOI MOI 9 Oct 82 p 1)

Thích Nguyễn Sinh [THICHS NGUYEEN SINH] Venerable

\*Secretary General of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; he wrote a letter in the cited source, condemning imperialists and nuclear war. (HANOI MOI 10 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 21 September 1982 he read a summary about the nationwide mobilization for peace and disarmament at a meeting with the Presidiums of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Toàn<sup>2</sup> [PHAMJ VAWN TOANR] Assistant Professor

\*Vice Chairman of the Hanoi Catholic Liaison Committee; he wrote an article in support of peace and disarmament in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 16 Sep 82 p 1)

Bùi Huỳnh Thứ [BUIF HUYNHF THUWS] Reverend

\*Vice President and \*Secretary General of the Vietnam General Association of Protestant Churches; he wrote an article in support of the movement for peace and disarmament. (HANOI MOI 15 Sep 82 p 1)

Lê Duy Thuộc [LEE ZUY THUWOWCS]

President of the Jose Marti Agriculture College; his article "Peace to Teachers and Students..." appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Việt [NGUYEENX VIEETJ]

\*Acting Director of the Vietnam Tourism General Department; on 27 September 1982 he held a press conference on International Tourism Day. (HANOI MOI 28 Sep 82 p 4)

Mai Vy [MAI VY]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 6 October 1982 he attended a conference on popular opera. (HANOI MOI 16 Oct 82 p 2)

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## CHRONOLOGY

### HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 AUG-15 SEP 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER No 10, Oct 82 p 32

[Text]

#### AUGUST

16. At the seventh special emergency session of the UN General Assembly Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the UN, declares that Vietnam is ready to support any concrete and effective measures aimed at compelling Israel to strictly implement the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

19. Founding of the Vietnam — Afghanistan Friendship Association.

20. A Vietnamese traditional art troupe visits Italy.

21. Hussein Sheikh Islam, Deputy Foreign Minister and special envoy of the Iranian President, visits Vietnam (from August 19 to 21).

— Founding of the Vietnam Biologists' Association.

22. Founding of the Art Council with poet Cu Huy Can as its chairman.

— Pham Binh, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State, visits Mali, Sierra Leone, and Ghana (from August 11 to 22).

23. Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State, pays an official visit to Zambia (from August 19 to 23).

— Of the 157 Vietnamese photo-exhibits presented at the International Photographic Competition held in Japan by the Asian and Pacific Cultural Centre of UNESCO, six win awards: two second, one fourth, and three fifth prizes.

24. The Vietnamese permanent mission to the UN sends a note to the UN Secretary-General rejecting the fabrication contained in the note dated August 16, 1982 of the Thai permanent mission, which slanderously claims that Vietnamese troops have infiltrated Thai territory and territorial sea.

25. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold Star Order on Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

— Signing in Paris of an agreement on France's aid of 6,000 tons of wheat to Vietnam.

26. Founding of the Vietnam Building Workers' Association.

— Signing in Vientiane of an agreement on non-commercial payments between Vietnam and Laos.

— Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Luong attends the vice-ministerial conference of the socialist countries held in Poland.

28. With the authorization of the Vietnamese Government, the Huu Nghi border post in Lang Son province returns to China 12 Chinese captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory.

— Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau attends the first session of the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee on Co-operation between developing countries held in Manila.

30. VNA rejects the fabrication by *Xinhua* (China News Agency) dated August 29, on alleged Vietnamese armed provocations in areas along the China-Vietnam border on August 26 and 27.

31. Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau visits Indonesia (from August 29 to 31)

## SEPTEMBER

3. Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau pays an official visit to Thailand (from September 1 to 3).

5. The Ministry of Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education holds a conference in Hanoi to review post-graduate education from 1976 to 1982 and discuss the orientation and tasks for the coming years.

6. 14 million pupils of general education schools and kindergartens throughout the country begin their new school-year (1982—1983).

8. The Vietnamese Commission for the International Year of the Elderly holds its first conference in Hanoi.

9. VNA rejects allegations by Thai military sources, as reported by the Japanese News Agency *Kyodo*, that Vietnam has increased its troop strength in Kampuchea.

11. A delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, pays a visit to Vietnam.

12. Convening of a Conference on Peace, Security and Co-operation in Asia by the Committee on Asian Security of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) in Hanoi (from September 10 to 12).

— The AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia holds a conference in Hanoi.

— Signing of a protocol on professional and technical co-operation between Vietnam News Agency and the Kampuchean News Agency SPK.

14. Vietnam participates for the first time in the Mechanical Engineering Fair in Brno (Czechoslovakia).

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END